

## Among the Books.

### "Army Life on the Plains."

By Frances C. Carrington. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. \$2.00 net. This book embodies the army life experiences of Mrs. Carrington, describes the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, and gives an account of the celebration of "Wyoming Opened." The text is richly illustrated with maps and photographs.

Mrs. Carrington's experiences begin shortly after her marriage to Lieutenant George W. Grummond, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, under the command of Colonel Henry B. Carrington, who had been ordered with his soldiers to the plains. The outward journey of Mrs. Grummond as a bride has Governor's Island, New York, as a starting point. Thence her route led by way of Vicksburg, Fort Leavenworth and Fort McPherson, Fort Sedgewick, Laramie and Reno, are among the stopping places before her journey to the plains. At Fort Phil Kearney, where domestic life and new friendships are overshadowed by the continual menace of the savage life encircling the fort, and ready to take advantage of the least weakness on the part of its defenders.

The stockade and blockhouse of the fort are completed before the fight of December 8, 1866, to be swiftly followed by the dreadful massacre of December 21, in which Mrs. Grummond's husband is among the slain. Afterward the arrival of reinforcements herald her departure from the fort and her return to her family in Tennessee by way of Fort Reno, Casper, Laramie and McPherson, to Omaha. The end of the journey is reached in March of 1867.

Part fourth of the book is devoted to a description of how Sheridan City celebrates "Wyoming Opened," and of a return of the author to the scene of her early married life, the old fort and its neighboring massacre hill.

The narration of facts gleaned by personal observation is brightened by incidents of travel when traveling was far more arduous than it is now, and Mrs. Grummond had the "unique" experience of being the only woman passenger on the first passenger train over the newly laid track of the Union Pacific, nearly one hundred miles west from Omaha.

Many anecdotes and incidents are interspersed to relieve the tedious and monotonous of ambulance train life from one camp station to another, with the harrowing dread of hostile Indians always dogging every step of the way.

Life at Fort Laramie in a "doby house," rendered attractive only by the ingenuity and resourcefulness of a woman adapting herself to army life needs and requirements, is succeeded by descriptions of the journey on the route to Fort Reno, along which cactus arrows prove the only realistic foe to be dreaded. The traditions of Crazy Woman's Fork, of the Powder River country, are related, and the story of a dramatic rescue, the detachment of United States soldiers and the Indians at this point on July 26, 1866, is here told for the first time. In the words of S. S. Peters, of Omaha, who participated in the fight and writes his account of it for Mrs. Carrington.

The socialities of garrison life at Fort Phil Kearney are mentioned with an appreciation of tone that proves the merit of the philosophy enabling an army officer to find the pleasures of enjoyment that the passing hour affords. So, a ceremonial attendant upon the flag-raising at Fort Phil Kearney, by William D. Allen, fills an interesting chapter. Another in the series is "The Guide," in which his duties is illustrated by a picture in which the kind, shrewd face of the old man, picturesquely set off by his woodsman's attire, looks out from the page before the eyes of the reader.

The tragic record of the massacre of December 21, 1866, is written with a directness and force that enables American women in the East to realize what those must suffer in frontier garrisons during Indian disturbances and uprisings. The ride of the volunteer messenger, John Phillips, from Fort Phil Kearney to Fort Laramie, bearing dispatches to Washington and Omaha, is rendered heroic by the messenger's exposure to snow, zero temperature and Indian exposure for a distance of 236 miles.

In 1868 Colonel Carrington, who was severely wounded the year before in an encounter with the Indians at Sage Creek, near Fort Laramie, is assigned to duty as officer of the military police at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. The death of his wife at his home there is followed by his marriage to Mrs. Grummond in 1871, and then to Hyde Park, where he continued his historical and literary studies.

The return of General and Mrs. Carrington in July of 1908 to Sheridan, in Northern Wyoming, marks the unveiling of a monument on Massacre Hill, to the memory of those who perished there and the delivery of a Fourth of July oration by General Carrington. In the closing paragraph of the fourth part of Mrs. Carrington's book, which contains a full description of the changed conditions made by the progress of the Northwest between the years 1866 and 1908, she says:

"Throughout our American republic there are societies that treat with reverence and honor those of its founders from whom descent can be traced, but in Wyoming and other recent States of the West the very founders themselves survive, until nearly three generations are participant in a truthful verbal narration of personal struggles and victories that have matured the present abiding peace."

"The Sovereignty of the States." By Walter Neale. The Neale Publishing Co., New York. \$1. net.

A book that embodies an oration made to the survivors of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment at the battleground of Manassas on July 21 of this year. In his book oration Mr. Neale reviews the "American Kingdoms" from 1578 to 1783, going back to the "Genesis of the American nation" and tracing the course of events on from 1783 to 1609, when a new charter was granted the London Company. Then

he describes the liberty enjoyed by the people of Virginia from that date to 1824, when the downfall of the company was brought about by James I. After that time Mr. Neale estimates the growth of the colony through the years to the period of Bacon's rebellion in 1676, as rapid, independent and satisfactory, hindered though it was by the Indian massacre of 1622 and other dissensions.

From 1676 to 1776 the transition is swift, Mr. Neale writes, in referring to the American revolution, that "the King had no wish to be at war with any of his American subjects. I do not go too far," he adds, "when I say that the rebellion would have been brought to an end within a few days had the British commanders and the American peoples considered the rebellion to be more than the temporary expression of a rabble muttering against constituted authority."

Such an expression of opinion possesses certainly the advantage of novelty. But Mr. Neale considers the rebellion "as not attaining the dignity of a revolution, but as mainly in relation to its bearing upon 'the sovereignty of the States.' And he finds their sovereignty unimpaired at its close.

Next Mr. Neale takes up the treaty of 1783 and gives the views of such statesmen regarding it as Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe and Marshall. The three first of these he believes held the Constitution as a compact between the States, and each State as an independent sovereignty.

Attention is called to the power exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States "in trying to make a monarchy out of American sovereignty with respect to the Missouri Compromise, and the resolutions passed by the Virginia Assembly in 1820 and 1822, also quoted as proof of how the Southern States retented their sovereignty. This address to the peoples of the United States, adopted at the first session of the Nashville convention in June, 1850, is also quoted.

The period between 1850 and 1865 is passed rapidly by, and Mr. Neale devotes the third part of his book covering the years from 1865 to 1910 to what he calls "The American Absolute Monarchy."

After explaining the methods and the purposes of such a monarchy, Mr. Neale goes on to say: "I hear that an attempt is again to be made to force Virginia to adopt the proposed income tax amendment. If that attempt succeeds, then indeed will Virginia have fallen from the high estate that once was hers. Under the terms of the Federal constitution, our fathers intended to establish the human race in America would have been capable of its highest development. Provincialism and sectionalism are necessary to a high development of mankind."

As the author in part of the recently published "Patriot," Mr. Neale has made himself characteristically known as a writer who is very fearless in the expression of what he advocates, and very decided as to his opinion of Virginians who have had a hand in the shaping of State policy. He is himself a Virginian from the Eastern Shore, and in his "Patriot" he has written of Southern States and his residence in New York and Washington, he has had many opportunities of observing conditions to which he refers in "The Sovereignty of the States."

The part of this book on which the author of "Patriot" takes issue squarely with Mr. Neale, however, is the part which refers to Chief Justice John Marshall, and comments adverse upon the great jurist's interpretation of the Constitution. As a patriot and a statesman of the highest order, John Marshall has to-day a hold upon the hearts of Virginians that nothing can shake. Ever those who differ with him politically admit the value of his opinions and the soundness of his judgment.

So, let Mr. Neale enlarge as he will upon the "Sovereignty of the States," and the necessity of the States in guarding the liberties left them, such admonition is timely. But let him leave out of the list of those he mentions as the misusers of the Federal Constitution the name of John Marshall.

### "The Wicker-Work Woman."

By Anatole France. An English translation edited by Frederic Chapman. John Lane, the Bodley Head, New York.

This book, by a novelist who has been called one of the greatest students of humanity now living, begins the publication in English of the works of Anatole France, by the John Lane Company, with Frederic Chapman as editor.

It has been said by a competent literary authority that hitherto "the chief barrier to the publication here of Anatole France's writings has been the fact that his writings are not for babes—but for men and the mothers of men. I have sought truth strenuously," he tells us, "I have met her boldly. I have never turned from her, even when she wore an unexpected aspect." Still, it is believed that the day has come for giving English versions of all his imaginative works, and of his monumental study, "Joan of Arc," which is undoubtedly the most disdained book in the world of letters today.

Anatole France was born in Paris in 1844 and made his literary debut in 1868, when an essay on Alfred de Vigny, written by him, appeared. His novel, "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," was published in 1881 and rendered him famous as a writer of fiction.

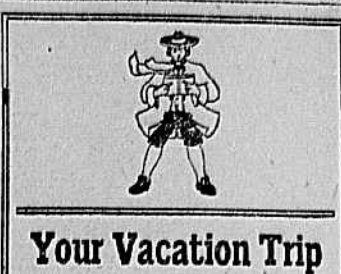
Additional interest attaches to France's book, "The Wicker-Work Woman," because Monsieur Bergeret, its principal character, is none other than Monsieur France himself, who lived the quiet, uneventful life of a professor of Latin in a provincial French town. Other books completing the Bergeret series are "L'Histoire Contemporaine" and "Monsieur Bergeret à Paris," intensely vital because of its references to the Dreyfus affair.

M. France's writings are characterized by great charm of style. "The Wicker-Work Woman" takes its title from a dressmaker's dummy which had a place in Monsieur Bergeret's study until, moved by disgust, he flung it out of the window. Perhaps he found it too strongly symbolic of the professor he had married, who was as much a sham of womanhood as the dummy.

"The outstanding features of M. France's work are the lambent wit, the gay mockery, the genial irony with which he touches every subject he treats. But the wit is never malicious, the mockery never derisive, the irony never barbed. In the picturesque and inspiring surroundings of an old book shop on the Quai Voltaire, Paris, he was schooled with the lovers of old books and music, and the professor in the great university of life and experience. All his work is permeated by his youthful impressions. He is, in fact, a virtuoso at large."

"Out of the Night." By Mr. Belle Reynolds. Hodder & Stoughton, New York; George H. Doran Co., \$1.20 net.

The rather sensational title and cover design of this novel might mislead readers, who on examination will find



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It full of real power and pathos. The young woman, after whose misadventure, by getting lost in tramping through the hills of Western England, the book is named, was an American by nativity, though of English parentage. Chance led her when she was in a forlorn and bedraggled condition at night to the home of Mrs. Trent, of Barrow End, England, she having just landed at Liverpool from Vancouver and being in search of her aunt, her father's sister, Mrs. Barclay, who lived about four miles from Barrow End.

After the death of her father at Vancouver, the girl, instinctively putting aside an offer of marriage from her farm manager, Lionel Gladwyn, English like her father and with an unhappy past behind him, came East to New York and then on to England, to meet her father's kinspeople, whom she had never seen or known. She foolishly attempted to walk from Vancouver to her aunt's home, and, missing her way, really made her appearance at Barrow End as if she had come out of the night.

Her adventure had a very prosaic ending. She was warned, fed and the next day driven to her father's home. But all unwittingly, at her first arrival, she had come into touch with the tragedy on which the after incidents of the book hinge.

To the book is a genuine bit of fiction, with enough of an old-fashioned flavor to give it picturesqueness and plot, and a sufficient infusion of present day ideas and movement to refute any charge of dullness. Life in an English rural community is pictured with keen insight, and different types of character interestingly presented. The author succeeds in pointing a good moral and yet writing a very attractive romance.

"The Scar." By Warrington Dawson. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. \$1.50.

Mr. Dawson's book is characterized as a novel of the New South. It is a Virginia story, and Richmond and Richmond people are frequently mentioned in its pages. Mr. Dawson is said to be a student of Southern people and the problems they have had to face and work out for the last forty years.

Yet, after a careful reading of "The Scar," one is forced to the conclusion that the conditions described in it are exceptional, if real. They are not usual. The "New South" is alive and vital and throbbing with progress. Such sordid conditions, such hopeless makeshifts, such unnatural relations between members of households as those described in "The Scar" are abnormal to a degree.

Southern people and Virginians are poor, but they bear poverty with cheerful philosophy or dignified submission, certainly no people complain less or are better calculated to cope with misfortune. The hardness and bitterness which are apparent on every page of "The Scar" have no part in the real lives of such people, who have never forgotten how to be cheerful and hospitable.

### NEW BOOKS.

"The Auto Boys' Quest." By James A. Braden. The Saalfeld Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio. \$1.00.

"The Auto Boys' Quest" is a rollicking tale of the four many fellows who figure in the first two volumes of the Auto Boys series. This season they take their touring car into one of the great lumber tracts on a secret mission which had been planned months before. As usual, their doings cause much comment among their comrades, for the Auto Boys' quest is their business, and they are not to be trifled with.

Responsible for three rival boys, known as the Chosen Trio, to attempt to follow them and to put their plans to rout. How the Auto Boys succeeded in giving them the slip, the ingenuity of the rival set in ferreting out their destination, and the result of the exciting chase is too good a story to be spoiled by our pen. It must be left to Mr. Braden to tell it adequately. One of the chief features of the book is the description of a great automobile race, which all the boys attended, as their journey led them close to its course. All boys interested in automobiles—and where is there one who is not?—will be entranced in this story from start to finish.

"The Discontented Stuffed Cat and Other Moral Tales." By Clara Bell Thurston. The Saalfeld Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio. \$1.25.

Each rhyme, each illustrated with a full-page drawing, done in colors, are the prime favorites with smaller children, and there is none that can excel the excellent book under the title of "The Discontented Stuffed Cat and Other Moral Tales." Both rhymes and illustrations are the work of Clara Bell Thurston, by no means an unknown person in the realm of juvenile literature.

This new book of hers revels in humor. Each bit of verse is sure to bring quick laughter to the reader, and before aware of the action, the pages

are being turned in eager search for one which has made a particularly strong appeal.

"The Passing of Faithful Scotch." The thousands who will visit Estes Park, in the Colorado Rockies, this summer will not see "Faithful Scotch" for the famous colts of a famous master is no more. Scotch's master, rather the friend and companion whom he worshipped—is Enos A. Miller, known in this country and abroad as the guide to Long's Peak, nature student and enthusiast, government lecturer on forest preservation and author of "Wild Life on the Rockies," of which one of the chapters not least interesting is devoted to the doings of "Faithful Scotch." The manner of the passing of Scotch is at once a pang and a consolation. Death by accident is almost cruel, because seemingly needless. But he died in doing what he thought was his duty. The sin of sins in a forest country is to leave fire, and the first duty of the man who finds fire in the forest is to put it out. Scotch knew this as well as any one—many an incipient fire had he put out with his feet and many an alarm had he given. This spring Scotch paid a visit to the road menders, and as fate would have it, he arrived just at the moment when the men had taken shelter from a dynamite blast. His vigilant eye detected the smoke of the burning fuse. He barked the alarm and dashed to the spot. He arrived just as the blast exploded. He was struck in the head and chest. Death was instantaneous.

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Dr. Morrison's Translation. Announcement is made of the forthcoming publication of Dr. Johann David Schoepf's "Reise durch einige der mittlern und audlichen vereinigten nordamerikanischen Staaten," etc., 1788-'84. Erlangen, 1788. Two volumes. Dr. Schoepf was a surgeon on the German side of the British army, who immediately after the establishment of peace, set out from New York and spent ten months in the examination of the coast States as far as St. Augustine. He was a trained observer, and had already done much good work in the study of North American work in the study of North American geology, materia medica, fishes and meteorology. His travel is perhaps the best statement of the kind for the period immediately following the Revolution. The translation is by Alfred Dr. Morrison, editor of John David's "Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States, 1793-1802." Subscriptions to be received by Samuel N. Rhoads, 920 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Morrison, who has his home at Hampden-Sidney, Va., says "Dr. Schoepf's book is not only very valuable, but very readable. He gives many pages to Virginia, spent several days in Richmond, and on the whole, had a high opinion of the virtues and advantages of the State."

"Traveling School of Seven Abroad." The C. M. Clark Publishing Co., \$1.50. "Traveling School of Seven Abroad" is a fresh, bright and vivid description of a trip to Europe made by seven young men with their professor. From Boston they sail to England, and the reader seems to wander with them through the quaint old English towns, and see the old, gabled roofs and grassgrown streets. One is taken to such villages as Stratford-on-Avon and shown the birthplace and town of the world's greatest poet. From the home of the Union Jack, the reader is whisked through France, Italy, Germany and Belgium, and when he finally returns home it is hard to make him believe that he has only been reading, and has not traveled in reality. To those who have been privileged to visit one or more of these European countries the book will be a Mecca of delight, for it will arouse old memories, to the less fortunate, who have gone thither only in imagination, it will be a source of knowledge and inspiration.

Miss Barclay's New Novel. Florence Barclay, the author of one of the most popular of recent novels,

are being turned in eager search for one which has made a particularly strong appeal.

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